In the Specification:

For the paragraph 0035 at page 8, line 10, please amend as follows:

Charging of the capacitor 48 and/or battery 49 may be accomplished in various fashions, depending upon the type of primary power source 32 and the voltage of feeder bus 38 or primary bus 40, accordingly. The capacitor 48 or battery 49 can be charged with power from primary bus 40 via optional power converter 50. Power converter 50 converts the voltage from the bus voltage on feeder bus 38 (or primary 40 depending upon the implementation) to the capacitor/battery voltage. Meanwhile, a conversion device 42 can be employed, if desired, to adjust the voltage of primary bus 40 to the desired voltage for the feeder bus 38. Alternatively, the power can pass from primary bus 40 through conversion device 42, to feeder bus 38. Power converter 50 may alternatively convert voltages from feeder ~~buss~~bus 38 to charge to the capacitor 48 and/or battery 49. Finally, it will be appreciated, that capacitor 48 and/or battery 49 may be operably connected to either primary bus 40 or feeder bus 38 directly. In this embodiment, power from primary bus 40 can be converted from AC to DC, and/or the DC voltage of the feeder bus 38 may be converted to the desired capacitor voltage via power converter 50. For example, the energy used to charge capacitor 48 or battery 49 can come from the output of rectifier 43 that converts 120 (or 240) VAC on primary bus 40 to 24 VDC on feeder bus 38. The power converter 50 then converts the low voltage (e.g., 24 VDC) input into an appropriate voltage output, which is then used to charge capacitor 48 and/or battery 49.

For the paragraph 0041 at page 10, line 5, please amend as follows:

Either during operation of the secondary power source 100 (via feeder bus 38) and/or after reconnection to primary power source 32 (via primary bus 40), the bridging power source 46, namely the capacitor 48 and/or battery 49 may be charged (or recharged, as is appropriate). During charging, current supplied from feeder bus 38 is sent through line 60 to power converter 50, which converts the voltage of feeder bus 38 to that appropriate to charge capacitor 48 and/or battery 49. It should be noted, that once

capacitor 48 and/or battery 49 is/are charged, no significant current would be drawn by power converter 50 (if used) from feeder bus 38. Alternatively, it will be further appreciated that in an implementation where primary power source 32 and primary bus 40 comprise a VDC power source, power may be optionally be drawn directly from the primary bus 40 (or optionally through the power converter 50) to charge the capacitor 48 and/or battery 49.

For the paragraph 0065 at page 19, line 7, please amend as follows:

Continuing with Figure 9 at block 232 a timer is initiated to track the duration of the brief loss of the primary power source 32, once again, in this instance a renewable power source. During this time interval, the ancillary system may be powered using the electrolysis cell 62 (denoted E/C) as a source of electricity as depicted at block 234. The status of the primary power source 32 is monitored to determine the availability of the primary power source 32, namely the return to desirable power generation as depicted at block 236. Should the primary power return to acceptable parameters within a selected time-frame, as depicted at decision block 238 the process 201 transfers to block 220 for initiation hydrogen generation with the electrolysis cell 62. If the primary power source is not available within the selected window, the process 201 transfers to block 226 to shut down ancillary loads as described earlier. Similarly, returning to decision block 230, if the interruption of the power source does not satisfy selected criteria for an expected interruption, then the process 201 also transfers to block 226 to shut down as described earlier.